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his stirring peace lecture, "The United States as a World Power." Prof. J. K. Lord, of Dartmouth, came down from the North country and delivered an address on "The Basis of Security for International Arbitration and Judicial Settlement." A passage from his address on the arbitration of questions of national honor was one of the best statements that has yet been published on this somewhat difficult controversial topic. Professor Lord's deep moral conviction made an impression that was State-wide in its effect. The meeting was given an inclusive character by the reading of an original poem on "Lincoln" by Sumner C. Claffin, who represented socialism and labor, and who prefaced his recitation with appropriate remarks on the anti-militarist tendencies and fraternal characteristics of the labor and socialist movements. Alderman Albert L. Clough presided, and gave a clear resumé of the situation of the peace movement in New Hampshire, contrasting the present practical accomplishments with the visions of the past. Rev. E. A. Tuck gave the meeting a fitting conclusion by proposing a hearty resolution in support of President Taft "in offering the hand of peace to sister nations."

(The account of the organization of the Maine Peace Society is reserved for our next issue.—Ed.)

The New York Peace Society.

By William H. Short, Executive Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Hotel Astor on the evening of January 25, at 8.15 o'clock, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, a vice-president of the Society, presiding. The attendance was large and the interest marked.

In order to broaden and popularize the peace movement in New York city and to make the Society representative in the largest possible way, the constitution was amended so as to add to its officers an advisory council, not to exceed one hundred in number, of prominent men whose names would inspire confidence in the Society, and whose judgment would add weight to its councils. The various reports, including those of the executive secretary and of the treasurer and auditor, covering the work of the past year, were presented.

Professor Dutton, in his outline of proposed activities for the coming year, laid especial stress on the importance of the coöperation of the wage earners. In this connection he said: "Thinking of the vastness of this community and the great populations adjacent to us, we realize how much more remains to be done. We need in the United States today a great army enlisted for peace, including all classes of people. This army should be counted not by thousands, but by millions. An appeal of tremendous force can be made to every man. We can say, 'Your children and your children's children will have to carry this appalling burden of the cost of the equipment for war.' This reminder will come with peculiar force to those who have family friends living in those countries whose dire poverty and indescribable suffering are the result of centuries of

war." He spoke of the great mass meeting of over one hundred thousand workmen held in Berlin last autumn to protest against war, and pointed out that the workmen everywhere should be organized under the banner of peace, as they are primarily the sufferers from war.

Prof. George W. Kirchwey made a strong and convincing appeal for a plan of union of the various peace societies in the United States through a thoroughly representative and non-sectional American Peace Society, and moved the following resolution, which was subsequently seconded and unanimously carried:

"Resolved, That the New York Peace Society, at its annual meeting, approves the project of the unification of the peace societies of the United States and their incorporation, including that of the New York Peace Society, in the American Peace Society, and hereby empowers and directs the board of directors to work out the details of the project and submit the same to this Society at the earliest practicable time."

Speaking of the various ends to be attained by this action, Professor Kirchwey said that the first was "the furnishing of a central clearing house of information for all the peace organizations of the country in order that the overlapping of effort and a consequent waste of funds and of energy and a certain loss of initiative, due to the ignorance in one community of what was done in another, might be avoided. Another even more important end to be attained, he said, was due to the fact that we are carrying on throughout the United States a guerilla warfare, and that "it is desirable that we should from time to time be able to concentrate our entire power on a central point, on a single definite movement, or upon a recalcitrant Executive or Senate, as the case may be."

The usual order of business was gone through, and the officers, including the new advisory council, nominated and elected for the coming year.

Addresses were made by the following gentlemen: Dr. Lyman Abbott, "International Arbitration: A Means for Securing Justice;" John A. Stewart, "The Coming Peace Centenary;" Harry J. Crowe, "The Union of English-speaking Peoples Through a Commercial Preference;" Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, "Peace from an Army Standpoint;" Hamilton Holt, "The Peace Movement in Japan;" Dr. Ernst Richard, "The Germans and the Arbitration Treaties."

Dr. Richard, who is president of the German-American Peace Society of this city and chairman of the Committee on Peace Propaganda and International Relations of the National German-American Alliance, an organization which comprises forty-four States of the Union and nearly two and one-half millions of citizens, urged with great earnestness the necessity and desirability of the negotiation and the presentation for ratification of an arbitration treaty with Germany after the model of those with Great Britain and France.

At the meeting of the directors on February 5 the executive committee for the coming year was elected as follows: Alfred J. Boulton, John B. Clark, Frederick R. Coudert, Samuel T. Dutton, Robert Erskine Ely, Hamilton Holt, Charles E. Jefferson, Frederick Lynch, Marcus M. Marks, Louis L. Seaman, Anna Garlin Spencer, John A. Stewart, T. Kennard Thomson, James J. Walsh, Clark Williams.

For a long time the Society has been eagerly seeking to enlist the active coöperation of the many able women who make New York city their headquarters during the greater part of the year—women who stand for that which is best and most inspiring in our national life. It was felt that a long step had been taken in the right direction when Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer agreed to accept the chairmanship and to use her best endeavors toward the building up of such a committee. Mrs. Untermeyer has been for many years prominently identified with the intellectual and moral forces of the city, and was able to secure the ready coöperation of such women as Ida Tarbell, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Gertrude Atherton, Cecilia Beaux, Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Edith Wynne Mathison (Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy), Dean Virginia A. Gildersleeve, of Barnard College; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Lindon Bates, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and others. With a nucleus of such women as these, it is proposed to add to the committee from time to time the names of women from other equally important and varied spheres of influence, and by so doing to greatly extend and vitalize our work in this city. This committee will coöperate with the hospitality board in offering entertainment to distinguished foreigners.

Through the liberality of Mrs. Elmer Black, the Society is arranging for a State oratorical contest by the male undergraduate students in the colleges and universities throughout the State of New York on subjects connected with the International Peace Movement. Cash prizes of \$200 and \$100 will be offered for the two best orations. The State contest will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, on April 19, and the winner of the first prize will represent the State in the interstate contest, which will be held some time in May of the present year. To all colleges participating in the State contest local prizes of \$20 will be offered, and the winner of the first prize in the local contest will represent his college in the State contest. These prizes are offered in coöperation with and under the general auspices of the Intercollegiate Peace Association. Twenty-two colleges have been invited to participate in the contest, and the response has been very encouraging, and will doubtless pave the way for larger and more influential contests in the future. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia and director of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, writes us: "In my judgment, there is distinct educational value in such oratorical contests as you propose. Preparation for participation in these contests leads young men to study carefully the arguments in favor of international conciliation and arbitration, and if only we can persuade people to study these subjects we have nothing to fear."

We are glad to be able to announce to our members and friends that Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, of Boston, is to lecture again under our auspices during the entire month of March. Those who have not heard this able woman and her masterly presentation of the arguments in favor of international peace, should avail themselves of this opportunity for doing so. Information in regard to dates and places of her addresses will be gladly furnished on application to our office.

THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY,
507 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY.

The Day of Peace.

By Arthur E. Stilwell.

I see the coming, dawning day,
The peaceful, restful hour
When Light shall nold all earth
And only Love has power.
I hear the voice of angels,
From distant days of old,
Of peace on earth to man.
To waking shepherds told.

I see all barriers broken
Of race and class and creeds,
And man is only judged
By the kindness of his deeds;
I see all armies melt
As the sword shall lose its power
In the glorious day of Peace—
'Tis the coming, dawning hour.

Then the sword shall be the ploughshare,
Birds shall mate in cannon's breast,
When all earth shall be at peace
And shall find its longed-for rest;
When the Sermon on the Mount
From the hills of Galilee
Shall sway the thoughts of men
Throughout eternity.

The Power of Organized Peace.

By Prof. George Elliott Howard, Ph. D., President of the
Nebraska Peace Society.

Address at the Organization of the Nebraska Peace Society,
February 5, 1912.

For countless ages men have organized themselves for war; and they have had war. In our days they are organizing themselves for peace; and they shall have peace. Long have they schemed to kill and to destroy; now they are planning to save and to construct. Among the dozen or so major achievements of civilization the organization for international peace is the most important; and it is the most practical.

A PRACTICAL UTOPIA.

To the doubter and to the prejudiced the peace advocate is a dreamer and his vision a Utopia. These are the choice stigmas with which mob-mind and selfish interest have always tried to brand the apostles of progress and to belittle their most glorious deeds. In reality, such stigmas are but the hard-earned emblems of rare social service. The idealist who dreams on a full mind is the most practical of men. All the great achievements which constitute permanent civilization are but the realized visions of enlightened dreamers. The dreamer is the creative architect who drafts the plans and specifications of human progress. Charles Sumner was such a dreamer; and since 1845, with what amazing swiftness has the noble Utopia of international peace, revealed in his great oration on the "True Grandeur of Nations," become transformed into the sober project of the most far-sighted and practical statesmen, moralists, economists, and sociologists of the occidental world!

Indeed, to the clarified vision and the quickened conscience of our generation the peace movement appears as a practicable Utopia which may soon be realized. Moreover, it is by no means so wild a dream nor so hard a Utopia as some that already have come to pass through